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MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE

**PROCEDURES USED BY THE ARMY TO AVOID ESCALATION OF CONFLICT IN
PEACE OPERATIONS**

Catalin COJOCARU

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ABSTRACT

International peace and security, the plan circulated in the international political expression after the Second World War, is the evolution of humanity, today's most dynamic and innovative than ever. Responsibility to maintain peace and avoid escalation of conflict rests with the subjects of international politics, states, alliances and organizations, but every being on this planet should be interested in issues of peace and war, because every human life is at stake. The voice of millions of victims and the possible total destruction of human societies in armed conflict are meant to distinguish possible avenues to avoid conflicts of any kind. These could be: enhancing and improving early warning and prevention of their actions; acquisition and improvement of skills in conflict mediation for peace around the globe; facilitate post-conflict reconciliation and negotiations.

**CONCEPTUAL DELIMITATIONS AND ELEMENTS OF COMPARED LAW RELATED
TO THE STAYING
OF FOREIGN ARMED FORCES ON THE TERRITORY OF A STATE ON PEACE TIME**

Cristian JURA

Marian DRAGUT

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ABSTRACT

The doctrine and jurisprudence distinguish between the right that a state provide to armed force of a state in order to enter and stay on its own national territory and the legal status of these forces as long as they are staying on the territory of host state. The right to enter and stay – jus ad praesentiam is granted by access agreements, known also as defence cooperation agreements. The legal status of these forces – jus in praesentia is governed by the so-called SOFA agreements (Status of Forces Agreement).

The second part of the research is dedicated to a compared law analysis among the legislation from Romania, Hungary and Bulgaria.

**STRATEGIC DOCTRINES INFLUENCE ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FORCE'S
CENTER OF GRAVITY
AND THE CRITICAL MOMENTUM IN RELATION TO THE BATTLEFIELD REAL
SITUATION**

Mihai-Marcel NEAG

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ABSTRACT

Military action, a set of activities designed to achieve the specified purpose, is a special type of approach, which distinguishes constituents whose total remaining shares. The most important task

facing strategies in planning military action is identification of the enemy and the proper weight: power, strength and stamina. The reason centers of gravity are the most important mission is that their flawed analysis can have serious consequences, the inability to achieve military objectives at acceptable costs and without loss of life or work great content.

TRAINING THE FORCES IN THE CONTEXT OF HYBRID THREATS AND ASYMETRIC CONFLICTS

Aurelian RATIU

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ABSTRACT

The beginning of the millennium highlights new trends in military conflicts development.

Adapting to the requirements of future operations has to be done through optimizing the military transformation process, generally and through transformation of training in particular. As a result characteristics of new architecture pertaining training the forces has to be defined with flexibility in report with hybrid character of the conflicts, determined by tactics, procedures, and assets used to exploit vulnerabilities or weaknesses of conventional forces.

Any response to hybrid threats will require a broad approach, by engaging of a wide spectrum of military, non-military, governmental or non-governmental assets.

SOCIAL-BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES

ETA OF RESCUERS AS THE MAIN PREMISE FOR EFFECTIVE INTERVENTION

Lenka KURHAJCOVÁ

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ABSTRACT

In turbulent world we have many crisis situation and we need to solve it. The necessary assume for effective work of rescuers is good education and practice. The important part of the effective work of rescuers is to have adequate education and training. Important part of their work is to know good communication in crisis situation. The article deals with ETE triangle (education, training and equipment) like main premise of effectiveness of rescuers work. In European politics of education is talking about consequence that people take responsibility not only for acquired basic education and occupation preparing but for keeping radical knowledge in whole work life. Tempo of change in many work aspect and work environment support common competence of learning. Qualification competence and knowledge of each other is known like basic for development of nationality informing participation on democratic decision making – what I need to know, what I have to learn and what I have to improve in my nowadays position.

LEARNING WITH COMPUTERS – A SERIOUS CHALLENGE FOR THE DIDACTIC OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING

Marius STROIA

pg. 38

ABSTRACT

The present article addresses a phenomenon which is relatively new in the foreign language teaching, namely the employment of electronic means in the foreign language process. It discusses mainly the reason why the pervading of the computer technology in this field is justified, and what possible benefits it can bring. The main ones are listed very briefly, highlighting the areas in which the employment of this new technology could prove most beneficial. The need for devising a solid theoretical framework, which should set the guiding marks for the practical implementation of such models has also been brought to attention. This is absolutely necessary, in order to avoid any indiscriminate usage of this means, which could result in more harm than benefit. The article concludes by highlighting the need of a differentiation of the questions to be asked and indicating

the possible directions of study, which could improve the theoretical basis for preparing efficient learning models.

MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMICS

ERGONOMICS ROLE'S RECONSIDERATION NEED WITHIN EFFICIENT MILITARY ACTIVITIES

Dorel BADEA

Silviu-Mihai PETRISOR

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ABSTRACT

Organizational ergonomics, concerned with the optimization of systems of systems, places a strong emphasis on the human factor and in this context, military organization must be prepared, in order to achieve its objectives, to implement all principles and methods. Investigation of ergonomic aspects of the man-machine systems within military organization leads to minimizing associative risks, and implicitly, to narrowing of manifestation area of crisis management in military domain. The undertaken analysis will conduct to some ergonomics criteria useful for designing the human-machine systems in the military, criteria that are important at the operational level, in order to correct some deficiencies, but especially in the phase of elaboration of several research-development solutions for special military applications.

CRISIS IN CRISIS MANAGEMENT. KEY DEVELOPMENTS TOWARDS THE USE OF THE COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH BY THE UNITED NATIONS

Bogdan BRANEANU

pg. 50

ABSTRACT

There is a consensus that the UN needs a stronger strategic culture, but its strategic circumstances militate against this. Since 2006, the UN has struggled with a series of crises that have overshadowed efforts to develop the idea of integration. It also faces a systemic crisis, in that its framework for deploying missions has been undermined in Darfur. In addition it faces a paradigmatic crisis, as many of its assumptions about transitions from war to peace have been shown wanting in cases from Afghanistan to the Democratic Republic of Congo. At a time of increasing rivalry among major powers, not least in the Security Council, the UN may not develop comprehensive strategies aimed at transforming post-conflict societies. But it may be able to achieve more limited but politically credible goals.

INVESTMENTS IN DEFENCE AND SECURITY BETWEEN WHY AND WHO?

Elena FLORISTEANU

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ABSTRACT

Investments in the field of security and defence require not only a high level of resources and public support, but also political will, both for the initial approval of endowment and for the ulterior allocation of the required resources for compliance.

The article discusses the necessity of investment in the field of defence in the context of the economic crisis, the availability of limited and expensive resources by the main investors in security, the national states, the perpetuation of older threats and specially the development of new ones, favoured by the globalisation environment and the new virtual technology.

The invoked realities show that regardless of the period through which we are passing investments in the field of defence and security must not be overlooked, because the danger, even though unrealised by society, exists, under different forms, on all sides of the globe and they can propagate much faster when the states lower their guard considering they are defended to well to be affected.

UNEMPLOYMENT – THE MOST SERIOUS PHENOMENON OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Jaroslav NEKORANEC

Stanislav MORONG

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ABSTRACT

Unemployment has become one of the phenomena, which are currently significantly affects social, economic, political and cultural development of Slovakia. The increase is projected in 2012, which can cause a range of social and societal shocks. The paper aimed to highlight those factors that significantly affect the quality of human life in the case of job loss. It is an attempt to synthesize some of the important aspects of this problem. It is for us to look not through the prism of graphs and statistics, but the socio-psychological aspect.

LEADERSHIP VERSUS MANAGEMENT

Constantin TELESPAN

Elisabeta-Emilia HALMAGHI

pg. 70

ABSTRACT

The problems of organizations are more and more complex. Attention to external forces and to internal groups within organizations is focused on leaders, which leaves room for little other than “fairness and responsibility”. As such, leaders must be credible. As far as the interface between leadership and management is concerned, just like in the case of the one between leader and manager, specialists’ opinions are not unanimous.

TECHNICAL SCIENCES

THE DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS OF MILITARY TECHNICAL SYSTEMS

Vasile CAUTASU

Daniela CAUTASU

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ABSTRACT

The improvement of the existing military technical systems and the development of new systems with high performances is a major concern for all modern states which continuously redefine their doctrines on the defense system, because of the tactical and technical superior characteristics these have in the conduct of military operations.

Starting from the evolution laws of technical systems set by Genrich Altshuller and from the analysis of different definitions of technical system issued by various researchers, the study aims to emphasize the use of creative methods in the design of military technical systems through the PLM in the design stage, which involves making diagrams of ideas depending on their tactical and technical characteristics and the requirements of the modern battlefield.

These diagrams of ideas underlying the realization of a SWOT analysis to identify tools that can be used in the design of military technical systems and the tendencies of their improvement.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE GEOMETRIC FACTOR ON THE BALLISTIC STRENGTH OF THE ADDITIONAL COMPOSITE ARMoured SYSTEMS

Cornel DIMA

Simona BADEA

Marcel ISTRATE

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ABSTRACT

Armour hybrid sandwich structures containing ceramic layers are used increasingly for the protection against high speed penetration projectiles. The negative effect caused by the breaking of

the ceramic material at the impact with the high speed penetration projectile is mitigated by using several ceramic plates instead of a plate block for the armour manufacture. Although initially there have been used square ceramic plates, this work shows that the use of hexagonal ceramic plates increases both the strength of the ballistic armour, and its flexibility.

PERFORMANCE OBTAINED IN EYE DETECTION BASED ON RADIAL SYMMETRY

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Cristian MOLDER

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents an automatic technique for locating the eyes in color images, based on luminance, chrominance and radial symmetry in order to recognize faces. The chrominance map is preprocessed and combined with the luminance map in order to obtain the eye and mouth maps. The human eye contains both regions with high intensity and low intensity and a highlighting of these features can be obtained by means of morphological operators. On the other hand, the facial features are symmetrical in nature, so the image can be processed in order to obtain a symmetry map, based on the gradient image. The region which corresponds to a potential eye in the current image will have a high value in the color, symmetry and intensity maps. An initial detection rate of 78.09 % was obtained using a 1,068 color sample images set, with a complex background, which differs from commonly used databases, most of them containing a priori background information and face orientation. This rate is further improved by changing the parameters of the algorithm in order to recover detection losses.